THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

CAPTÁIN TILLMAN'S REVIEW OF THE ARGUMENTS ON THE QUESTION.

He Invites a Full Discussion of the Subject and Bredicts a Victory for the Friends of the Proposed Institution.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: In my previous letters I have at one time or another answered or forestalled every argument which has ever been advanced against the separate agricultural college, and it is disagreeable to have to go over the same ground again. But the opp :nents of such a school in South Carolina, who realize and see that the idea is gaining ground rapidly and surely, continue to repeat the threadbare and untenable times been advanced by "Carolinian," Capt. Paul Hammond and others. I therefore feel constrained to again take part in the "controversy" or "discussion," whichever it may be called.

It is gratifying to note the fact that we have driven our adversaries to abardon waning cause of the "agricultural annex" should be approached seriously, gravely, earnestly, reverently." Most assuredly, and I agree with him that, in dealing with this question, "a blunder may be worse than a crime." I contend that the blunder and crime both have been already committed, and that alone has moved me to undertake and continue the agitation known as the "farmers' movement." If I have at times overstepped the bounds of that "serious, candid, dispassionate discussion" for which "D." pleads, I have had provocation enough, as your readers well know, and I have always acted on the defensive. I claim to have been actuated by an "earnest, patriotic spirit," and with reason, facts and arguments to fully sustain my posi-tior. I have only indulged in invective or sarcasm to repel personal assault, or when I felt that the injustice practiced against farmers required merited rebuke.) I and all the friends of a real farmers' college and of agricultural advancement in South Carolina are ready and anxious to meet our antagonists in fair debate,

mbether in the newspapers or before the people, and we challenge them to a "joint discussion" of the issues presented. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain by such a discussion, and while their trained intellects and oratorical ability may and does give them the advantage, relying on common sense and the justice of our cause, we court the contest. Truth dreads darkness rather than light, and we feel that we have both truth and justice on our side.

As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Farmers' Association, I Carolina College and to the Board of Agriculture to appoint speakers to represent them, and we will do likewise; and we will further agree to get up mass meetings of farmers to hear the cause and decide who is right. It will come to this at last, and it had just as well come to it at once; for, as "D." says: "South it is a manifest necessity that this prob-

with dispatch.'

till then.

The wise disposition of the Hatch appropriation, which will devolve upon the Legislature at the next session, renders it all the more necessary that no more mistakes be made; and if the lawyers and "the once lordly planters" expect to waste that money as the land scrip fund the sentence. and privilege tax are now being wasted, and as the two experimental stations promise to waste it, it must be after another election has shown that the majority of the farmers are of their own way of thinking. It will not do to rely upon the esprit de corps of the lawyers in the the wishes of the common farmers. Many of the "once lordly planters" are now common farmers, conscious of the errors of their own training, and Bourbonism will yet learn that neither class partisanship nor political trickery can shake us off. Let "D." and his friends who are fighting to sustain the "annex' and agricultural bureau, meet us on the stump and allow the whole case to be presented. If the farmers then decide that the South Carolina College shall stand as it is, we will submit, but not

In the meantime, I will endeavor to answer the arguments "D." has presented as going to show that the South Carolina College is now carrying out the Federal law in good faith, and "fulfilling its requirements more fully than the Agricul-tural and Mechanical College of Mississippi." In the first place, until this agitation began there was really no agricultural or mechanical feature attached to the South Carolina College. President McBryde's executive duties absorbed all his time and energies, and nothing has been done and no change made in the curriculum since August, 1885, except to employ an adjunct professor of agriculture and erect a small machine shop in which applied mechanics are taught by the naval officer who is detailed by the United States Government for that purpose. Everything else is on the same old basis, and the whole bias and effect of the training has been towards the professions and away from the farm; and a fact cannot be denied that the me anical department has developed rather

an the agricultural. Now "D." concedes that "South Carolina is an agricultural State and likely to remain so." Shall we then rest con tent with a little mechanical training along with the classical and literar courses, as being the best to fit ou youths (10 or 15 a year) for becomin farmers? If agriculture is now our main business, and there is such competitio among the professions-already over flowing—that there is only "room at the top," why should this agricultural Stat devote all its energies towar 's educatio more non-producers, by gaving then such a "liberal" education that the scorn work and seek to live by the sweaof somebody else's brow? Have we not at the Mississippi College how different

got enough half-starved lawyers and it would be! The bey at Columbia lolls preachers now? Why grind out any in the shade of the noble trees on the more? Why increase the army of mermore? Why increase the army of mer-chants' clerks, who part their bair in the The boy in Charleston puts his head and middle because of enlargement of the brain, but who haven't sense enough to farm profitably, and therefore desert the old homesteads to find an easier way to

make a living? If agriculture is our principal business why not educate farmers? Why not devote all the money we can spare to training farmers and mechanics—the first to develop our agriculture, the others to establish manufactures among us and give our farmers a home market? Will the supply of kwyers, preachers and doctors run out? Not a bit of danger. Wofford, Furman, Erskine, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, a thousand classical and literary institutions at home and abroad will keep up the supply.

But, says some adherent of Dr. Thornarguments against it that have at various | Public men thus trained will not be united, they will not think aliko, &c., &c.
There would be no nucleus for a "ring."
I grant you; and there would be a healthy current of new thought and diverse opiway to rebuild our shattered fortunes. without depending on "Northern capital their first mode of attack, in which ridicule and personal abuse were mainly relied upon. "D.," the latest knight who couches a lance in behalf of the who couches a lance in behalf of the had been thus educated there would be cred that "manual labor and attention to waning cause of the "agricultural annex" less of provincialisms, stagnation and whose articles have recently appeared self-idolatry among us. The South Carin The News and Courier, says the question of the "education of our youths" olina College has produced some great curriculum." "That the students cannot men, but it is sad to see many of its command the time or nervous energy to alumni and faculty opposing progress and fighting the battle of Bourbonism.

properly master both."

This is news indeed, and Col. Thomas The Rev. John Jasper swears the "sun long experience as an educator gives it do move." Some men in high places in great weight. Unfortunately he has had

high place upon which Dr. Thornwell at the University of Illinois. There were present representatives of the land-grant ical and manual labor in ever so small a colleges of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michdegree with its purely mental training is dragging its mantle in the dust for money, and trying to accomplish the chemical mpossibility of mixing oil and water. The classical and literary elements have compulsory labor by students on our agalways overshadowed and swallowed up ricultural college farms, but before that any technical or practical annex in every it should be required only so far as it is nixed school or college that has ever tried it; and so it has been, and will continue to be, in this State. I defy "D." or any one else to refute the assertion.

And now I make another, namely, that not five per cent. of the graduates of the literary colleges and universities ever farm. I have abundant proof if any one disputes the fact. The matter then rewhich hopes or intends to educate men who will return to the farm must do two

Mississippi College, because it has in a small way developed its mechanical an money in college to learn law than to hereby extend an invitation and challenge nex, and because, as he alleges, the Mis- fork manure, cut wood education.

862, which describes the kind of college better to even "fork manure" than to intended to be established. It expressly loaf or play poker and billiards, or smoke states that its "leading object shall be to cigarettes to kill time. teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic "D." makes-viz: that the Mississippi Carolina has always been and probably arts," &c. "Leading! leading! LEADING!" College "attracts by its cheapness always will be an agricultural State, and I write it in capitals so "D." and all his much as by its agriculture." We wanted the state of th brother sophists can see it. When they come to construe that oft-repeated senlem be solved with correctness and solved come to construe that off-repeated sentence they never see "leading" at all. five "book" farmers to the hundred gra-They cannot attach my meaning to duates, while those of Michigan and "practical," but jump ith gladdened Mississippi can show fifty per cent. who "practical," but jump ith gladdened hearts to the words, "Without excluding classical studies," and "Liberal," all "agricultural State" a college like these two is more needed and would be of though these words are only an excrest two is more needed and would be of

to "promote the education of the indus- called the "meal tub that contains the trial classes in the several pursuits and and professions." Here is warrant enough South Carolina boy" because we were of thinking. It will not do to rely upon the esprit de corps of the lawyers in the Senate to decide the matter contrary to for teaching anything. But who is to be taught? The sons of "once lordly planters?" The sons of lawyers and rich men, youths. such as constitute the bulk of the students at the South Carolina College? Oh, no! The "industrial classes," says the law. Well, who are the industrial classes in South Carolina? "D." has answered this question for me. He says, "We are an agricultural people and likely to remain is natural to suppose that the college another, ordered a steam engine, four money was denated to establish a college—mark you, not an "annex" to a university—whose leading object should be to teach the children of the industrial classes to become good farmers and mechanics. The classics were not to be 'excluded" if it was found practicable and the money held out. Military tacties were "included" and provision made for sending an officer of the United States

> "Liberal" is a mountain, "practical" a mole-hill, in "D.'s" eyes. "Leading" he cannot see. He is willing for the "once lordly planter's" son to steal the poor farmer boy's chance for an education, but "military tactics" are beneath his notice. What has become of this army officer and his military tactics, oh "D.?" Is he at the South Carolina College man-afacturing "dudes?" "Oh, no; he is at our military branch in Charleston." What is he doing there and why wasn't the land scrip fund appropriated to your military branch? Imitating my good friend, for I have really fallen in love with "D.," he is so "candid," and "er. iest," and "serious," and "reverent," and "dispassionate," and fair. (?) I will 'pause for a reply." But then the military branch may be fulfilling the Federal law and educating the children of the ndustrial classes to become farmers and

army to teach them.

nechanics. Let us see. I saw not long ago in The News and Courier a statement of the resent occupation of the Citadel gradudes for '85 and '86. Only one is now arming. The rest are following other pursuits and professions of life. Alas, das! the military students don't seem to like "agriculture" any better than their classical and literary brethren at Columbia. Only one farmer—but his training will not help him to get a good start He has everything yet to learn, so far a his chosen occupation is concerned, and knows nothing of either the science or practice of farming. Had be graduated

legs to school, and his hands also become most expert in handling a rifle; but rifles don't assist him to get a living after he graduates. The boy in Mississippi puts head, legs, hands and eyes to school. The whole boy is taught, and he is taught how to farm on a farm by men who know to "do what they teach," not by "book farmers" and theorists. He never is allowed to lose the habits of industry and sympathy with labor he brings with him from his humble home, but continues during two or three hours of each day to hoe, to ditch, "to fork manure," to milk, to make butter, to feed stock, to graft, to

bud, to prune, and do a thousand things

or see them done that will be of benefit

in after life.

It will have been noticed that "D." and all of his brethren never omit in their category of labors the "forking of manure." This is too degrading in their eyes for any white boy to do while at school, and should be "taught at home." Now, of all things on Southern farms nions brought back which might in time this thing of making and handling and evolve some statesman who can show us sowing barn-yard manure is most negleeted and least understood, while it is the very life an essence of good farming. The average farmer knows nothing about it and cannot therefore teach his son at home. But the editor of the Columbia the details of farm work are inconsistent with an advanced and comprehensive

South Carolina are ready to say to the Nineteenth century, "Stop, stand still!"
But I have got switched off from "D."

But I have got switched off from "D." and his arguments, and I will try to get back. I will only say that the South Carolina College has descended from the dissenting vote, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we favor regular, designed to be instructive."

The opponents of the separate agricul tural college cannot, or will not, under stand that the labor is insisted on for two reasons—first, as a means of practica! illustration and instruction just as medical students are taught anatomy in the dissecting room, or law students practice in the moot courts before going into the solves itself into this shape: A college court house. But mainly because if the which hopes or intends to educate men student at that formative period of life does nothing for four years but study hings. First, make agriculture its lead- books and cultivate the mind, not three ing feature, and second, require manual in a hundred will ever return to the farm, abor during the whole course of study. where manual labor and physical energy Now, "D." was so rash as to claim that the South Carolina College is carrying out the Federal law more fully than the Mississive College heaven it has in a first sequestion of taste whether issippi College does not afford a "libe- no taste in the matter. To educate farmers experience has shown that labor is as Every reader of The News and Courier essential a part of the curriculum as ches familiar with the clause of the Act of mistay or vegetable physiology, and it is

I will notice only one other point that sence, and not essential to understand greater benefit than five South Carolina Colleges. But the bonus paid students Then, again, they seize on the words for their labor at these two colleges is sop," and we are twitted with having set professions of life"-"several pursuits up a "barrier across the pathway of the

The bill drawn by me last winter to establish an agricultural and mechanical college in this State, but not introduced for good reasons, called for tuition fees "not to exceed forty dollars," but allowed an order for 100 type-writers to one so in spite of booms," &c. This Federal would be practically "free," except for a few students. Suppose we shall demand that it be absolutely "free" to all, will his attention; so that these exhibitors the charge of inconsistency and class legislation be thrown at us? Of course, they have opened a market for thembut with how little reason. There would be no competition between the agricultural and mechanical college and the de nominational colleges, and consequently no injustice. The class of students—poor them would follow. It would therefore farmers' so: s-who would mainly fill up the agricultural college would never think of trying to go to the South Carolina twice as large in its area as France, and College or to the denominational colleges, and if men who are able choose to people, are all making rapid strides tosend their sons there let them pay for it as they do at Columbia.

'saves his best shot for the last and winds up as follows: "Yet how is a public sentiment that would not tolerate free tuition only in the South Carolina College going to be brought to the point chall have it, my friend, with a vengeance. Carolina does some queer things at times. poor boys this little State of South Caroina spends \$20,000 a year, and not only gives them free tuition but boards and clothes them besides? Whether "public sentiment" endorses it or not has never been and may never be tested, but with this fact staring him in the face, and the knowledge which I now furnish him free of charge, that with a similar sum spent for student labor in an industrial college, the State can help four hundred poor boys to educate themselves, we will not despair of bringing "public sentiment" o establish and sustain such a school With or without free tuition, we need it with or without the consent of "D." and is "lordly" allies we are going to have t, or "fight it out on that line" during lozen summers.

B. R. TILLMAN. Roper's, S. C., September 7, 1887.

UBIQUITOUS ISRAELITES. Their Adaptability to All Climates and

It has frequently been remarked, says the Jewish World, that the Jewish race has a wonderful power of adaptation to all climates. Jews are found in all parts of the globe, and seem to possess a very temarkable faculty for acclimatization, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. Mesopotamia is considered the mother country of the Abrahamic family as well as the cradle of the human race. Some years ago a small colony of Jews were found in the ancient city of Sennar, in the South of Mesopotamia, and in the vicinity of ancient Babylon. Of the seventy families composing the colony, one claimed to be descended from King Joachim, the rest from the house of Levi. A colony of Jews appear to have settled in China about the beginning of the third century of the Christian era, under the dynasty of Han. In 1704, Father Gonzani, a Roman Catholic missionary, found seven Jewish families near Pekin.

In 1686 a Portuguese Jew of Amsterdam, named DePavia, discovered a sect of Jews in Cochin China. According to a tradition preserved among them, they were descended from a tribe af Jews who had quitted Palestine on the destruction of the second temple. From their long residence in Cochin they had become completely bronzed. These are not the same as the Malabar Jews. The Jewish traveler Benjamin, sometimes called Benjamin the Second, discovered a colony of Jews, evidently of Persian origin, in Hindostan. They were known as "Babylonian Jews," on account of their having migrated from Babylonia. They observed the essential rites of Judaism, and strictly avoided intermarriage with other sects. In the beginning of the seven-teenth century a Jewish colony settled in Cayenne, in the West Indies, one of he most inhospitable climates in South America. Cayenne was subsequently conquered by the French, who made it a penal settlement, and the Jewish colony was forced to retire to Surinam.

Notwithstanding frequent persecutions Jews are still found in Persia, more especially to the South of the Caspian Sea, where the soil is very fertile, but the climate very unhealthy. The principal city is Balprosh, where about 150 Jewish families reside in almost complete isolation. They trade with their brethren in Great Tartary, and are engaged in the wool and silk trade or in the sale of citrons. They, too, trace their origin from the Babylonian captivity; for, according to a tradition still possessed among them, their ancestors settled in Persia in the wear long flowing robes. They have several synagogues, and obtain scrolls of the law from Bagdad. The celebrated African traveler, Mungo Park, found a colony of Jewish families in the heart of Africa, about 800 miles from the coast. It is, no doubt, this peculiarity of the It is, no doubt, this peculiarity of the Jewish race which induced a French writer on "Medical Geography" to express the opinion that "it is questionable press the opinion that "it is questionable was greeted by six of her own whether the crossing of human varieties."

It is, no doubt, this peculiarity of the Jewish as a solute in the Jewish as a solute in the Jewish as a solute in the Jewish as a country in the Jewish as a solute in the Jewish as a country in the Jewish as a solute in the Jewish as a solut confers on the issue constant advantages in relation to the species, for the Jewish

The Jew is found in every part of the world—in Europe, from Norway to Gibraltar; in Africa, from Algiers co the Cape of Good Hope; in Asia, from Cochin to the Caucasus, from Jaffa to Pekin. the Mexican and the late rebellion. He has peopled Australia, and has given proof of his powers of acclimatization

SIAMESE AMAZONS.

A King's Military Body Guard Composed Entirely of Women.

(London Cor. Chicago Tribune.) Among the other visitors to the exhioition has been the Prince of Siam, brother to the King. He is a little man, has an olive complexion, black eyes, speaks results of the American exhibition, durspent thousands of dollars on the useful things he saw which were up to the present time unknown to Siam. He gave dozen carpet sweepers and a number of other ingenious things which attracted selves in Siam at no greater expense than going to the American exhibition. The fashion having been set by the Prince, large orders for all these goods he assured appear that the people in his country, which very few of us stop to realize is has a population of about 15,000,000 ward modern civilization.

He gave us some curious information, however, about the King's amazons, the Royal Guard being composed entirely of women. This battalion consists of 400, chosen frem among the handsomest and most robust girls in the country. They of teaching a youth free and paying him besides? I pause for a reply." You is perfect. They are admitted to serve at the age of 13, and are placed in the You have forgotten something. South army of reserve at the age of 25. From that period they no longer serve about Did you ever hear of a school called the the King's person, but are employed to Citadel located in Charleston? Do you guard the royal palaces and crown lands. know that in order to educate sixty-eight | On entering the army the amazons make a vow of chastity, for which there is no exemption unless any of them should attract the King's attention and be admitted among his legitimate wives. The King's choice seldom falls on the most beautiful, but on the most skilled in military exercise. The costume these women wear is very rich. The full dress is a white woolen robe embroidered with gold; the cloth is extremely fine and de scends as far as the knee; it is covered with a light coat of mail and gilt cuirass. The arms are free, and the head covered with a gilt casque. When wearing this lress on state occasions their only weapon is a lance, which they handle with wonderful dexterity. With their undress they are armed with a musket. The battalion is composed of four companies, each company of 100 women commanded

the captain die the company is drilled during three days by the King, who appoints the most competent to succeed to he command.

The King of Siam never undertakes any expedition without being accompanied by his female guard, nor does he ever hunt or even ride without an escort of the same guard, who are devotedly attached to bis person. Every member of the battalion has five negresses attached to her service, and, having thus no domestic occupation, she can devote herself exclusively to the duties of her proession. There is a parade ground near the city, where one company is stationed two days every week, to exercise themselves in the use of the lance, pistol and rifle. The King attends once a month at brother, who shares in some degree the sovereign power, and distributes prizes to those most deserving. When the death of one of the parties ensues, the deceased receives a magnificent funeral, and the high priest pronounces a panegyrie, declaring that the deceased by her valor has merited eternal rest in the abode of the blessed. The survivor receives the congratulations of her companions; but, as a measure of discipline, is sentenced to pass two months away from her company in fasting and prayer. The mintary organization of this battalion is so perfeet that the entire army endeavorr to imitate it.

A MAD ENGINEER

Goes at a Terrible Speed and Wants to

Leap from a Window DES MOINES, IOWA, Sept. 29.—Fireman Roberts of the Wabash road arrived here yesterday on his train, and tells a thrill-ing story of his experience with a mad engineer. When the train drew out of this place Tuesday, Engineer Botsworth appeared to be all right, but before they had gone far Roberts noticed that his companion acted queerly. At Harvey laration are established it will snow a novel plan by which a railroad underthe fireman backed the train down to the companion acted queerly. At Harvey proper place, while the engineer acted in a dazed manner. Once again on the road Botsworth began to travel faster Danville Railroad Company in July, a dazed manner. Once again on the road Botsworth began to travel faster and faster until the train was running lifty miles an hour. Then Roberts realized that Botsworth was deranged, and just in time grasped the lever at Knoxville and saved the train going through and the caboose was overturned. Lee was injured in the shoulder, hip and an open switch. Faster flew the engine, was injured in the shoulder, hip and Botsworth standing by with a vacant back and his left arm was permanently smile, and as they thundered through disabled. His spine was also parma-Bacon the mariac gave a yell and started nently injured by concussion. He alleges to spring from the cab window. The watchful fireman caught him by the legs | that in consideration of his injuries and and while he balanced him on the win- his agreement not to bring suit against their ancestors settled in Persia in the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and did not respond to the appeal of Ezra to return to palestine. Their mode of life resembles that of the Persians in general. They hold the beard in high esteem and there turned over to the antique to the parallel of the parallel of the persians in general. They hold the beard in high esteem and there turned over to the antique to the persians in general. They hold the beard in high esteem and there turned over to the antique to the persians in general the persia tumwa and there turned over to the authorities. It is believed to be paralysis of the brain that alls him.

Spry Old People.

Christian Rechtold, 94 years of age, a eside at of St. Louis, was a soldier in the

ndennaren and sev enteen great grandchildren.

elimate, while others are scarcely able to years old. He chews and smokes and is troller of the Treasury had demanded the a devoted Methodist.

> years old. He is hale and hearty, and is hero of four wars-1812, the Creek,

who has been acting as bailiff at Pierre- clork of the Court. He did not observe under the tropics, when people of Euro-pean origin have constantly failed to has just left for the United States, with that as soon as she could furnish the a view, he says, to perfect his knowledge | bond she could qualify and at once enter of the English language.

> Kansas. He resides at Great Bend, and attorneys, who were not prepared to hear thinks he was born in Fauquier County, of tobacco per day, but abstains from has for a long time directed the executive alcoholic drinks.

English perfectly and has chaiming man. British army, deserted and came to Ameners. As an example of one of the good rica. The old man, who is 93 years old. has just received a pardon from the ing his visit he made a careful inspection granddaughter of the king he deserted, of the goods in the main building and and is going back to the old country to die among his kinsfolk.

Nancy Baker, of Westfield, N. J., i 8 years of age. She is a widow and lives on a farm, which she superintends. Recently she found that one of her hired men had mowed a piece of ground very poorly. Taking a scythe herself, she went over the work again, cutting the grass close. She walks several miles a day, and does a great deal of work.

What a Cent Can and Cannot Do

It is almost impossible to attach any importance to one cent, but at the same time it is a very important coin at times, says an exchange.

It will take a circular to California, and it will make you madder than a such matter. hatter and a March hare combined when you go to pay your fare on a horse-car and find that you have but four cents and a ten-dollar bill.

One cent is very small, but when it is added to the rate of interest you receive considerable parleying with the salesman on a stock, it possesses a stern magnifias to the price asked, finally shouldered cent grandeur that carries you away like a strain of music.

The penny, it seems, was made to put on church plates, and, although a man for his money." The trunk was filled to may say it amounts to nothing, he will the top with Mackinaw straw hats that strike matches, lift mats and crawl about had been packed in it for the winter. one he drops. It is so small a coin that you have to take off your glove to take hold of it in your pocket, and yet it is so large, when the baby swallows it, the chances of the baby's living are sometimes not worth a cent.

Although one cent is less than ter ents, yet one cent is a great deal larger than a dime. Many a man has gone thirsty all day with four cents in his pocket. For the want of that one cent the four were as useless as the cloven men on a jury who are held out against by one.

An Offensive Breath

Is most distressing, not only to the pe on attlicted it he have any pride, but hose with who... he comes in contact. s a delicate matter to speak of, but it h parted not only friends but lovers. Bac breath and catarrh are inseperable. De-Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify by a captain of their own sex. Should

The Story of a Policy.

The Valley Mutual Life Association, of Virginia, began business September 3d, 1878. Guarantee fund, invested in ounds and mortgages (first lien on real estate), \$108,000.

The Valley Mutual Life Association of irginia is the largest and the leading Life Association in the South. Over one million of dollars has been paid in

The cheapness of its plan is demonstrated by the experience of those who are insured. In illustration of this fact, we take Policy No. 3, held by Mr. W. P. Tams, Cashier of the Augusta National Bank, Staunton, Va.,—Policy issued chose exercises, accompanied by his brother. who shares in some degree the quently it has shared every cost that has come against the Company. The entire cost to Mr. Tams in eight years and six months, Membership Fee, Annuals, and Mortality payments, has been but \$70.44, or an average annual cost of \$8.28. At the date of this insurance Mr. Tams was 27 years of age.

A policy of even amount and date in one of the most popular Old Line com-panies on the ordinary life plan, payable at death only, would have cost him \$192.75, or \$21.50 per year—a saving of \$122.31 in favor of the Valley Mutual.

Theories are easily advanced and jeal-ous rivals abound in them, but facts can not be refuted.

First-class agents can get liberal contracts by applying to LEE HAGOOD, Manager So. Ca. Department,

Columbia.

An Interesting Case. A remarkable damage suit was filed in in the clerk's office of the City Court today, says the Atlanta Evening Journal of 26th. If the facts alleged in the decclaims that the road kept him just long enough for the statue of limitations to apply in his case and then turned him Ho asks \$10,000 damages.

A Woman as U. S. Marshall

of the 26th ultimo. nounced that a vacancy existed in the Abraham Souther, a colored man, of office of the United States marshal in race seems in a wonderful manner capable of adapting itself to every change of documents which show that he is 107 Marshal Couzins, and that the Company of this district, occasioned by the death of Marshal Couzins, and that the Company of the course of the death of the d appointment of a Marshal ad interim. Capt. W. S. Reynolds, of Anderson-ville, Anderson County, Tenn., is 95 appoint as Marshal ad interim. Phecebe Justice Miller said he had determined to W. Couzius, the daughter of the deceased Marshal. The statute required that she should give bend in the sum of \$20,000, Mr. Adolph Parent, a man of 96 years; and take the oath of office before the upon the duties of the office. The an-Willie Blackwell is the oldest man in nouncement appeared to surprise several thinks he was born in Fauquier County, the appointment of a woman, but it should be remembered that Miss Couzins affairs of the office, and she possesses Seventy-two years ago Robert Tirrell, of Rhode Island, then a soldier in the bighest authority at Washington.

Postal Changes.

The new postal regulations recently prepared at the Post Office Department went into effect on September 15, and tht postmasters have been advised by the Post Office Department that in accordance with the ruling of the assistant at torney general for that department, packages of fourth-class matter (such a samples and packages of merchandise must not contain hereafter any writing or printing on the face or surface except the name and address of the sender, pre ceded by the word "from," and the number and name of the articles enclosed Otherwise the entire package will be subjected to postage at letter rates. Heretofore the ruling of the department has been to the effect that any printed matter not having the character of personal correspondence might be attached to year.

An Honest Darkey.

A country negro entered one of the dry goods stores of Americus, Ga., a few days ago to purchase a trunk, and after one and left, paying \$1.50 therefor. In about an hour he returned with the trunk, saying that he "had got too much The contents of the trunk were worth between \$75 and \$100.

A Successful Man on Advertising.

P. T. Barnum recently said that hi uccess was largely due to his extensive advertising. There are other well knows instances where this element has been a prominently effective that the fact is in timately associated with the name of the successful advertiser. As, for example Robert Bonner of the Ledger; H. Helmbold, A. T. Stewart, John Wana maker, Amos Lawrence and a host of others more or less noted for their great shrewdness and business aptitude.

The experience of the customs inspertress who found a suit of men's clothing under the skirts of a woman she was searching in New York recently, was more than matched by that of an inspectress in Washington Territory a few day ago, who found that the lady she was searching was a man in female attire.

IS HE KING HOPKINS LI

He Has the Same Nose and Distinguished Manners of the Noble William—The Possible Effects of a Combine Between Hopkins and the Fair Claimant.

The two recent stories told by the Star in regard to alleged descendants of British roy-alty has created a good deal of talk among Victoria's subjects who are residents of New York. One of these aspirants claims to have proof to upset the succession to the Crown, and the other to have so clear a title to the possession of the property of his ancestors, now held in this country, as to make a contest for its holding worse than useless. Englishmen profess to look at the subject as a project started in the way of speculation project started in the way of speculation, but do not deny that there may be some foundation for the subject matter, as the peculiar habits of the Georges and their de-scendants and well known facts of un-

written history.
The picture of the face of Caroline Louise Kent, published in the Star of yesterday, and who has long concealed her identi y while resident here, has but to be looked at a moment to convince reflecting people that

a montent to convince renecting people that the ruling sovereign of England may possibly be her mother.

Her statement is so straightforward that, in spite of all the obstacles likely to be thrown in the way of proving its truth and authenticity shaking as it does the founauthenticity, shaking, as it does, the foundations of the throne of one of the most powerful empires in the universe, many people stand ready to take up the cudgels for Miss Kent. These people are not only inimical to the present occupant of the throne, but are bitterly opposed to the suc-

throne, but are bitterly opposed to the suc-cession. If her claims are established they will not be allowed to be ignored. To a Star reporter the British Consul-General said yesterday that he had not as yet had an opportunity to read the Star's article, as he had only lately returned frem Europe; but had it preserved for last night's perusal. Until he had looked over the perusal. Until he had looked over it he would not express an opinion as to anything stated therein.

The Star's own particular claimant,

Clarence George Hopkins, is no less enti-tled to consideration from the fact of his close resemblance to the same family, but there is a much more striking resemblance to William, his alleged maternal grand father, than to any other of the family. He has the same nose, the identical unstudied care about his dress, but the same look of intelligence of the high patrician order shows in every line of his face. order shows in every line of his face. His eye has the glance of one born to command, and although he may have used it for the common every-day purpose of selecting type from the case for bread winning only. its fire is undimmed, showing that force of circumstances has not for a moment quenched the ambition of his life—the reovery of his inheritance, with all its right ful powers, and the possession of the vast

sums now illegally withheld from him.

Mr. Clarence George Hopkins, whose claims the Star has already set forth, is no Kent, and will undoubtedly do so, as by joining their mutual interests they joining their mutual interests they may make a combination too strong to be resisted. At any rate it is Mr. Hopkins' firm determination to make some arrangement with Caroline Louise Kent by which their mutual claims can be prosecuted together, instead of making it a double issue from New York Star, Sept. 28

THE SOUTH'S INDUSTRY.

Amount of Capital Invested Nearly Thrice as Large as in 1886.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 29.—The Manufacturers's Record publishes today a review of the industrial growth of the South during the nine months of 1887. A comparison of the new industries for the first nine months of 1887 and 1886, which includes a wide diversity of new enterprises, shows an increase in industrial and manufacturing establishments from 1,175 in 1886 to 2,594 in 1887.

The amount of capital and capital stock represented by the list of new enterprises, the enlargement of old plants and rebuilding for the first nine months of 1887, as compared with the corresponding time in 1886, is as follows:

States. Λ labama.... \$38,497,000 \$8,055,500 Arkansas..... 23,614,000 14,830,000 Florida..... 1.947.000 1,219,000 Georgia 12,648,000 2,055,000 Kentucky..... 31,232,000 30,812,700 Louisiana..... 6,557,000 1,955,000 Maryland... Mississippi . 12,634,000 6,153,000 3,252,000 2,594,000 614,000 South Carolina. 718,000 North Carolina. 6,482,000 2,062,200 l'ennessee..... 32.040.000 7,949,000 Texas.. 13,508,000 4.133.00021,234,000 Virginia. 6,874,000 West Virginia..

Total.....\$212,455,000 In summing up the industrial develop-ment of the South since 1879-80, the Recrd shows that 15,000 miles of railroad have been built, costing, together with im provements to old roads, over \$600,000,000; he assessed value of property has increased apwards of \$1,000,000, and since 1879 the otton crop alone has sold for \$2,500,000, 000, or an average of \$300,000,000 a year, and the total value of Southern agricultural products being over \$700,000,000 a

6,216,000

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets,"

Positively Popular; Provoke Praise Prove Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Perceptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Precluding Pimples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Price, Petty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty.

A Dressmaker's Attempt to Smuggle.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York on the steamship La Gasconge Sunday was a Boston dressmaker named Miss M. Kennedy. When her baggage had been placed on the dock she opened one of er trunks, and, taking out a silk dress, arelessly threw it on the floor. Then she quickly picked up a box that had been ander the dress and handed it to a man, who started to place it in his trunk, which ad been passed. The move was seen by pecial customs officers, who seized the box nd arrested the woman and man. The ox contained four handsome handemproidered dresses worth several hundred lollars each. The dress that had been frown aside was found to be lined with stly laces and silk and satin dress goods, An inspectress found that Miss Kennedy ad laces, silks, etc., to the value of sev ral thousand dollars concealed on her per-Her other baggage, three trunks and packing case, were seized, but not opened he goods discovered are valued at \$7,000.

field as much more. Use the great specific for "cold in head" and cartarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,

t is thought that the other baggage will